

FRENCH INDOCHINA

integrity and disinterestedness could be challenged.
Varenne took steps to improve French functionaries'

salaries,
he not their wrath, particularly when he
did likewise

for the Although his measures improved the
status of

they did not entirely satisfy their ambitions, for the
were still closed to them. But the improvement
was

to assure Indo-China three more years of peace.

A policy, that both enlarged mass education
and improved

the schools^ suffered somewhat from being a
compromise.

It was too for the colonials, and not generous
enough for the

Intelligentsia, who expressed their thwarted
ambitions in a

of strikes. One of Varenne's best
measures was the

of agricultural credit in a commendable effort to
extract

farmers from the usurers' leech-like grip. With the
intro-

duction of Varenne's measures to insure the
protection of workers,

was born in Indo-China, along with a revelation of
terrible conditions on many of the new-born

plantations. Legal
of and the abolition of debt

imprisonment for
other of Varenne's good works.

But radical policy aroused a storm of opposition both
in Indo-China. A speech which Varenne had

made before
in the colony already aroused Metropolitan fears.

But when
a few lie so imprudent as to speak

publicly of the
of Indo-China, he unleashed an attack of

The interests he had undermined were so
that

only a question of time and of oppor-
in 1927, with a Parliamentary debate over
in Varenne was indirectly involved.

of Pierre Piquier marks a turning-point in Paris's

For the first time not a politician but a
thirty of service had been spent in the colony,
executive's Pasture's profound knowledge
was by his book, *Unan d'Autrefois*,
themselves could admire. Even Pasquier's

the of his years of association with the natives.
or had made the colony wait ten fuH
for **tint** **and** the sigh of relief that went up
from
iwi **pbgsuFe** at terminating a
paralysing
to ttequier himself.
A fad unit **stautkm** greeted
Pasqtiier upon